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The varieties of corn, the great agricultural product of Kentucky and Ohio sites, were similar, but the subterranean storehouses so abundant in the Ohio sites were absent in the Kentucky sites. The agricultural implements in the Ohio sites were invariably made of large, heavy mussel shells, but, as one approaches the Ohio River region, the shell hoe is replaced somewhat by a hoe made from a thin slab of ferruginous sandstone and, according to the author, by the time the Kentucky site is reached the shell hoe has entirely disappeared.

The author's further discussion and comparison of the various branches of human activity is most worthy. Prominent among these are hunting and the manufacture of the various implements for that purpose; fishing and the preparation of fish hooks; ceramic art and the manufacture of vessels for cooking, etc. No strainers of pottery were found at the Baum or Gartner sites, yet they were apparently found in abundance at the Fox farm site as the writer has lately received a number of specimens from Mr Philip Hinkle, the curator of archeology, Cincinnati Museum, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Graphic and decorative arts are shown upon many artifacts, such as engraving, notching, impressing, and painting. In fact the author has discussed and compared every phenomenon brought forth by the explorations at the Fox site as exemplified by 60 pages of text and 47 full-page plates, and it is to be regretted that Mr Smith was not permitted to finish the explorations, which would no doubt furnish still further data needed to successfully work out the obscure problems of prehistoric man.

WILLIAM C. MILLS.

Le Préhistorique dans l'Europe Centrale. Par A. RUTOT. Extrait des Actes et Mémoires du XII^e Congrès d'Archéologie et d'Histoire, Malines, 1911. Pp. 114, text figures 22.

This is an abridged second edition of the memoir by the same title that appeared in 1903, with the addition of a chapter on the neolithic. While belief in the existence of a rude stone industry antedating the paleolithic, the so-called eolithic period, did not originate with Rutot, he has been its most active champion for more than a dozen years. To him we owe much of the literature on the subject and practically all the terminology of the eolithic subdivisions. To his Mesvinian, Mafflean, Reutelian, Saint-Prestian, Kentian, and Cantalian horizons of 1903 he has added a still older one, the Fagnian of the Oligocene. This is a step farther than conservative archeologists are able to follow. The latter

can account for all the phenomena at Boncelles and on the Hautes-Fagnes through natural agencies, such as pressure exerted by overlying deposits; and their position is certainly strengthened by the recent discoveries of Commont and Breuil in the lower Eocene station of Belle-Assise at Clermont (Oise). Thus the range of the eolithic in the chronologic scale is still a debatable question and will probably continue so to be for an indefinite time owing to the difficulties in the way of drawing a hard and fast line between that which is natural and that which is artificial or intentional.

In the domain of the paleolithic Rutot has added an initial horizon called the Strépyan; for the other horizons he accepts the terminology of the French archeologists.

According to Rutot the change from the paleolithic to the neolithic took place at the beginning of what geologists call the recent epoch, when the reindeer disappeared from Central Europe and the present fauna established itself. At this time an elevation of the land mass practically closed the straits of Denmark converting the Baltic into a great lake. The oldest neolithic industry of Denmark is found in the peat bogs dating from this epoch. It includes objects of stone and bone but no pottery. The second neolithic facies is from the kitchen middens that skirt the shores, and which were formed after a lowering of the land mass had reestablished the straits of Denmark. Then followed a slight elevation, bringing the sea and land to about their present adjustment, and marking the appearance of the first polished stone implements, those of a type that is biconvex in section. This type was succeeded in the fourth epoch by one that is rectangular in section. The author divides the neolithic of Central Europe into five epochs: Tardenoisian, Flenusian, Campignyan, Spiennian, and Omalian. With the beginning of the Campignyan the industrial evolution seems to have been about the same in both Scandinavia and Central Europe. In Southern Europe the neolithic series begins with two phases that differ notably from the Tardenoisian, viz., the Asylian and Arisian of Piette.

The author gives due space to a consideration of the various human remains that might have a bearing on the greater antiquity of man. He classes the lower jaw recently found at Mauer (*Homo Heidelbergensis*) as eolithic, since it belongs to his Mafflean horizon. The much discussed skeleton from Galley Hill, in the Thames valley below London, he places at the base of the middle Quaternary, corresponding thus to the Strépyan horizon. If this be the case, then we have the interesting phenomenon of two somatologically distinct races existing side by side in Europe for

a long period of time. The marked differences between the Neandertal type and the Galley Hill specimen lead the author to believe that the men of Neandertal, Spy, Krapina, Le Moustier, and La Chapelle-aux-Saints are descendants of the primitive eolithic race with stagnant mentality represented at present by *Homo Heidelbergensis* and *Pithecanthropus erectus*; while at the beginning of the middle Quaternary there appeared a new race with progressive mentality represented by the Galley Hill man.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY.

The North American Indian. By EDWARD S. CURTIS. New York: Published by the author, 1911. A series of volumes illustrating and describing the life of the Indians of the United States and Alaska. Field research conducted under the patronage of J. Pierpont Morgan: edited by Frederick Webb Hodge. 20 vols. Volumes VI, VII, and VIII.

The earlier volumes of this work have made their appearance from time to time since 1907 and have received well merited commendation from scientific men and artists in America and in Europe. Each volume is complete in itself. Volume I describes the Navaho and Apache; Volume II the Pima, Papago, Mohave, Maricopa, and other tribes of the Yuman stock; Volume III various tribes of the Sioux; Volume IV the Apsaroke and Hidatsa; Volume V the Mandan, Arikara, and Gros Ventres.

It would seem impossible today to improve upon the book-making and technique of the earlier volumes, but these later ones show progressive improvement in spirit and scope. The same methods of field work have been pursued and the same care exercised in the selection of suitable illustrations and material for the text.

Mr Curtis has been well known for a number of years as a photographer of Indian life. His exhibitions held in many of our large cities have been a surprise and a delight to photographers and artists alike. His pictures appeal to the artist and to the layman because they represent the side of the Indian which is close to nature. Mr Curtis is primarily an artist, but this fidelity to nature, which led him to a closer study of the habits of life of the Indian, gave him also the scientific point of view.

In order to obtain photographs of the Indian in his ceremonial attire, or of the ceremonies themselves, it was necessary to gain his complete confidence, and, when this was once secured, it was less difficult to learn the secrets of his life. Mr Curtis has been very successful in reaching the mind of the Indian and in presenting it to his readers. No doubt much of the charm of his stories comes from the fact that they have been